

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
DUBLIN DIVISION

STEPHON W. SUGGS,)
Plaintiff,)
v.) CV 321-068
WARDEN ANTHONY CALDWELL;)
CERT SGT. GREEN; CERT OFFICER)
FNU POOL; CERT OFFICER SCOTT;)
CERT OFFICER WILLIAMS; and JOHN)
DOE, Maintenance,)
Defendants.)

MAGISTRATE JUDGE'S REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

Plaintiff, incarcerated at Georgia State Prison (“GSP”) in Reidsville, Georgia, commenced the above-captioned case pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and is proceeding *pro se* and *in forma pauperis* (“IFP”). Because he is proceeding IFP, Plaintiff’s complaint must be screened to protect potential defendants. Phillips v. Mashburn, 746 F.2d 782, 785 (11th Cir. 1984); Al-Amin v. Donald, 165 F. App’x 733, 736 (11th Cir. 2006) (*per curiam*).

I. SCREENING THE COMPLAINT

A. BACKGROUND

Plaintiff names the following Defendants: (1) Warden Anthony Caldwell, (2) John Doe, Head of Maintenance Personnel at Johnson State Prison, (3) Cert Sgt. Green, (4) Cert Officer Pool, (5) Cert Officer Scott, and (6) Cert Officer Williams. (Doc. no. 1, pp. 2-3). Taking all of Plaintiff’s allegations as true, as the Court must for purposes of the present screening, the facts are as follows.

On May 18, 2020, Plaintiff was in a holding cell at Johnson State Prison after having recently passed out and experienced difficulty breathing. (Doc. no. 1, p. 6.) Defendants Green, Pool, Scott, and Williams cuffed Plaintiff and took away his walking cane and glasses. (Id. at 6, 9-10.) The four then slammed Plaintiff on his back, causing the handcuffs to slide down and break Plaintiff's left wrist. (Id.) While Plaintiff was on the floor, Defendant Pool kicked him on his left side, breaking his ribs. (Id. at 7.) Defendant Green told Plaintiff to stand up or "the next one will be much worse." (Id. at 6.)

Defendant Green also allowed for the theft of Plaintiff's personal property, legal documents, law books, tablet, charger, headset, adapter, radio, glasses, and more. (Id. at 9.) Because of the thefts, Plaintiff was unable to pursue his lawsuits in Albany and Macon, so those cases were dismissed. (Id.)

Additionally on May 18, 2020, an inmate unlocked a shower door, left the shower, opened Plaintiff's cell tray flap, and assaulted Plaintiff by slamming the flap on his hand. (Id. at 7-8, 22). The inmate was able leave the shower because of a shower door lock system that allowed occupants to unlock the door from the inside. Plaintiff states Defendant Warden Caldwell and Defendant Doe allowed the lock system to be installed so that inmates could unlock doors at will and cause harm to other inmates and staff. (Id.) After the incident, maintenance moved the lock on the shower door in question to the top of the door. (Id. at 8.)

For relief, Plaintiff asks for medical treatment, the return of stolen property, \$300,000 against each defendant in compensatory damages, \$200,000 against each defendant in punitive damages, and legal fees. (Id. at 11-12.)

B. DISCUSSION

1. Legal Standard for Screening

The complaint or any portion thereof may be dismissed if it is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or if it seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune to such relief. See 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(e)(2)(B) and 1915A(b). A claim is frivolous if it “lacks an arguable basis either in law or in fact.” Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989). “Failure to state a claim under § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii) is governed by the same standard as dismissal for failure to state a claim under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6).” Wilkerson v. H & S, Inc., 366 F. App’x 49, 51 (11th Cir. 2010) (*per curiam*) (citing Mitchell v. Farcass, 112 F.3d 1483, 1490 (11th Cir. 1997)).

To avoid dismissal for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, the allegations in the complaint must “state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007). “A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). That is, “[f]actual allegations must be enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative level.” Twombly, 550 U.S. at 555. While Rule 8(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure does not require detailed factual allegations, “it demands more than an unadorned, the-defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me accusation.” Iqbal, 556 U.S. at 678. A complaint is insufficient if it “offers ‘labels and conclusions’ or ‘a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action,’” or if it “tenders ‘naked assertions’ devoid of ‘further factual enhancement.’” Id. (quoting Twombly, 550 U.S. at 555, 557). In short, the complaint must provide a “‘plain statement’ possess[ing] enough heft to ‘sho[w] that the pleader is entitled to relief.’” Twombly, 550 U.S. at 557 (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2)).

Finally, the Court affords a liberal construction to a *pro se* litigant's pleadings, holding them to a more lenient standard than those drafted by an attorney. Erickson v. Pardus, 551 U.S. 89, 94 (2007); Haines v. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519, 520 (1972). However, this liberal construction does not mean that the Court has a duty to re-write the complaint. Snow v. DirecTV, Inc., 450 F.3d 1314, 1320 (11th Cir. 2006).

2. Plaintiff Failed to Truthfully Disclose His Prior Filing History

A prisoner attempting to proceed IFP in a civil action in federal court must comply with the mandates of the Prison Litigation Reform Act ("PLRA"), Pub. L. No. 104-134, §§ 801-810, 110 Stat. 1321 (1996). 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g) of the PLRA provides:

In no event shall a prisoner bring a civil action or appeal a judgment in a civil action or proceeding under this section if the prisoner has, on 3 or more prior occasions, while incarcerated or detained in any facility, brought an action or appeal in a court of the United States that was dismissed on the grounds that it is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, unless the prisoner is under imminent danger of serious physical injury.

"This provision of the PLRA, commonly known as the three strikes provision, requires frequent filer prisoners to prepay the entire filing fee before federal courts may consider their lawsuits and appeals." Rivera v. Allin, 144 F.3d 719, 723 (11th Cir. 1998) (internal citations omitted), *abrogated on other grounds by Jones v. Bock*, 549 U.S. 199 (2007); see also Lomax v. Ortiz-Marquez, 140 S. Ct. 1721, 1726 (U.S. 2020) ("The point of the PLRA, as its terms show, was to cabin not only abusive but also simply meritless prisoner suits."). The Eleventh Circuit has upheld the constitutionality of § 1915(g) because it does not violate an inmate's right to access the courts, the doctrine of separation of powers, an inmate's right to due process of law, or an inmate's right to equal protection. Rivera, 144 F.3d at 721-27.

To that end, the "Complaint for Violation of Civil Rights (Prisoner Complaint)"

requires that prisoner plaintiffs disclose: (1) whether they have begun other lawsuits in state or federal court dealing with the same facts involved in the current action, (2) whether they have filed other lawsuits in state or federal court otherwise relating to the conditions of their imprisonment, and (3) the disposition of any such lawsuits. (Doc. no. 1, pp. 16-18.) The questions concerning prior lawsuits require the prisoner plaintiff to describe each such lawsuit, including the court hearing the case, and the date of filing and disposition. (*Id.*) If there is more than one such lawsuit, the additional lawsuits must be described on another piece of paper. (*Id.*)

Here, as certified pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 11, Plaintiff disclosed a total of two cases in his complaint. (*Id.*) However, the Court is aware of at least two other cases Plaintiff filed while an inmate which he failed to disclose: Suggs v. Ward, 1:19-CV-073 (M.D. Ga. Oct. 4, 2019); and Suggs v. Kemp, 6:21-CV-004 (S.D. Ga. Nov. 17, 2021).¹

The Eleventh Circuit has approved of dismissing a case based on dishonesty in a complaint. In Rivera, the Court of Appeals reviewed a prisoner plaintiff's filing history for the purpose of determining whether prior cases counted as "strikes" under the PLRA and stated:

The district court's dismissal without prejudice in Parker is equally, if not more, strike-worthy. In that case, the court found that Rivera had lied under penalty of perjury about the existence of a prior lawsuit, Arocho. As a sanction, the court dismissed the action without prejudice, finding that Rivera "abuse[d] the judicial process[.]"

Rivera, 144 F.3d at 731; see also Sears v. Haas, 509 F. App'x 935, 936 (11th Cir. 2013) (*per curiam*) (affirming dismissal of complaint where prisoner plaintiff failed to accurately disclose

¹Plaintiff filed 6:21-CV-004 on January 12, 2021, ten months prior to filing the present case. See Suggs v. Kemp, 6:21-CV-004, doc. no. 1 (S.D. Ga. Jan. 12, 2021).

previous litigation); Redmon v. Lake Cnty. Sheriff's Office, 414 F. App'x 221, 223, 226 (11th Cir. 2011) (*per curiam*) (affirming dismissal, after directing service of process, of complaint raising claims that included denial of proper medical care and cruel and unusual punishment for placement in a “restraint chair” and thirty-seven days of solitary confinement upon discovering prisoner plaintiff failed to disclose one prior federal lawsuit); Young v. Sec'y Fla. for Dep't of Corr., 380 F. App'x 939, 940-41 (11th Cir. 2010) (*per curiam*) (affirming dismissal of third complaint based on a plaintiff’s failure to disclose prior cases on the court’s complaint form); Alexander v. Salvador, No. 5:12cv15, 2012 WL 1538368 (N.D. Fla. Mar. 21, 2012) (dismissing case alleging deliberate indifference to serious medical needs where plaintiff failed to disclose new case commenced in interim between filing original complaint and second complaint), *adopted by* Alexander v. Salvador, No. 5:12cv15, 2012 WL 1538336 (N.D. Fla. May 2, 2012).

Indeed, “pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B), a district court must dismiss an IFP action if the court determines that the action is ‘frivolous or malicious.’” Burrell v. Warden I, 857 F. App'x 624, 625 (11th Cir. 2021) (citing 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i)). “An action is malicious when a prisoner misrepresents his prior litigation history on a complaint form requiring disclosure of such history and signs the complaint under penalty of perjury, as such a complaint is an abuse of the judicial process.” Id. The practice of dismissing a case as a sanction for providing false information about prior filing history is also well established in the Southern District of Georgia. See, e.g., Williamson v. Cnty. of Johnson, GA, CV 318-076 (S.D. Ga. Dec. 6, 2018); Brown v. Wright, CV 111-044 (S.D. Ga. June 17, 2011); Hood v. Tompkins, CV 605-094 (S.D. Ga. Oct. 31, 2005), *aff'd*, 197 F. App'x 818 (11th Cir. 2006). Here, Plaintiff failed to truthfully disclose his prior filing history and provided blatantly

dishonest answers to the questions on the complaint form. Accordingly, even if Plaintiff had stated a claim upon which relief could be granted, this case should be dismissed without prejudice as a sanction for the dishonesty. Because the two-year statute of limitations has not expired and dismissal will be without prejudice, Plaintiff still has time to refile his complaint and correct the material omissions.

3. Plaintiff Fails to State a Failure to Protect Claim Against Defendants Warden Caldwell and Doe

Plaintiff seeks to hold Defendant Warden Caldwell and Defendant Doe liable for not protecting him from the assault by another inmate. “A prison official’s ‘deliberate indifference’ to a substantial risk of serious harm to an inmate violates the Eighth Amendment.” Farmer v. Brennan, 511 U.S. 825, 828 (1994) (citations omitted). Accordingly, a prison inmate has a constitutional right to be protected from violence and from physical assault by other inmates. Harmon v. Berry, 728 F.2d 1407, 1409 (11th Cir. 1984) (*per curiam*); Gullatte v. Potts, 654 F.2d 1007, 1012 (5th Cir. Unit B Aug. 1981). When officials become aware of a threat to an inmate’s health and safety, the Eighth Amendment imposes a duty to provide reasonable protection. Brown v. Hughes, 894 F.2d 1533, 1537 (11th Cir. 1990) (*per curiam*). However, “[t]his does not mean that the constitutional rights of inmates are violated every time a prisoner is injured. It would not be reasonable to impose such an absolute and clearly unworkable responsibility on prison officials.” Gullatte, 654 F.2d at 1012. “[T]here must be at least some allegation of a conscious or callous indifference to a prisoner’s rights” that would raise the tort to the level of a constitutional violation in order to state a section 1983 cause of action against prison officials for cruel and unusual punishment. Williams v. Bennett, 689 F.2d 1370, 1380 (11th Cir. 1982) (citations omitted).

“Although ‘prison officials have a duty . . . to protect prisoners from violence at the hands of other prisoners,’ not every instance of inmate on inmate violence ‘translates into constitutional liability for prison officials responsible for the victim’s safety.’” Terry v. Bailey, 376 F. App’x 894, 895 (11th Cir. 2010) (*per curiam*) (citing Farmer, 511 U.S. at 833-34). To establish an Eighth Amendment claim, a prisoner “must allege facts sufficient to show (1) a substantial risk of serious harm; (2) the defendants’ deliberate indifference to that risk; and (3) causation.” Lane v. Philbin, 835 F.3d 1302, 1307 (11th Cir. 2016) (internal quotations omitted). These three elements are evaluated in part by an objective standard and in part by a subjective standard. See Caldwell v. Warden, FCI Talladega, 748 F.3d 1090, 1099 (11th Cir. 2014).

As the Eleventh Circuit explained,

When examining the first element—a substantial risk of serious harm—the court uses an objective standard. The second element—the defendant’s deliberate indifference to that risk—has two components: one subjective and one objective. To satisfy the subjective component, a plaintiff must produce evidence that the defendant actually (subjectively) kn[ew] that an inmate [faced] a substantial risk of serious harm. To satisfy the objective component, a plaintiff must produce evidence that the defendant disregard[ed] that known risk by failing to respond to it in an (objectively) reasonable manner.

Id. (internal citations and quotations omitted).

Mere negligent failure to protect an inmate from an attack does not justify § 1983 liability. Brown, 894 F.2d at 1537. Stated otherwise, Eighth Amendment liability cannot be based on simple negligence or lack of due care, but rather requires some sort of conscious disregard of a serious and imminent risk. Farmer, 511 U.S. at 835-39; see also Adams v. Poag, 61 F.3d 1537, 1543 (11th Cir. 1995) (requiring a plaintiff to show “more than mere negligence,” and stating that courts are to look for “obduracy and wantonness, not inadvertence

or error in good faith.”).

Plaintiff has not alleged any Defendant consciously disregarded a serious and imminent risk from the shower lock. Plaintiff fails to allege either Defendant knew about the danger posed by the shower lock until after the incident. Plaintiff has not, for instance, alleged any other inmates left the showers unsupervised or were injured as a consequence of the easy-to-open shower lock before the incident in question. Regardless, the allegations only suggest negligence in not installing secure shower doors initially, which does support a claim for failure to protect let alone prove conscious disregard for inmate safety. Indeed, after the incident, it appears prison officials took action to secure the shower doors.

4. Defendant Fails to State a Loss of Personal Property Claim

Plaintiff’s claims regarding loss of his personal property fail to state a federal claim for relief. The Fourteenth Amendment does not protect against all deprivations of property, only against deprivations that occur “without due process of law.” Parratt v. Taylor, 451 U.S. 527, 537 (1981), *overruled on other grounds*, Daniels v. Williams, 474 U.S. 327, 330-31 (1986). Georgia has created a civil cause of action for the wrongful deprivation of personal property. O.C.G.A. § 51-10-1. This statutory provision covers the unauthorized deprivation of an inmate’s property by prison officials. Grant v. Newsome, 411 S.E.2d 796, 799 (Ga. App. 1991). The statutory cause of action constitutes an adequate post-deprivation remedy under Parratt. See Byrd v. Stewart, 811 F.2d 554, 555 n.1 (11th Cir. 1987). Thus, Plaintiff has an adequate remedy at State law, and he fails to state a valid § 1983 claim against any Defendant for the loss of any personal property.

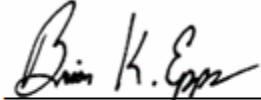
5. Official Capacity Monetary Damages

Plaintiff states he is suing Defendants in their individual and official capacities. (Doc. no. 1, p. 4.). However, the Eleventh Amendment bars official capacity claims against state prison officials for money damages. See Kentucky v. Graham, 473 U.S. 159, 169 (1985). Therefore, Plaintiff's official capacity claims against all Defendants for monetary relief fail as a matter of law.

II. CONCLUSION

Because Plaintiff has abused the judicial process by providing dishonest information about his filing history and fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted in regard to his failure to protect, stolen property, and official capacity monetary damage claims, the Court **REPORTS and RECOMMENDS** the case be dismissed without prejudice.

SO REPORTED and RECOMMENDED this 20th day of January, 2022, at Augusta, Georgia.



BRIAN K. EPPS
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA